

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 4-7 stand rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by EP Application EP 0987868A2 to Schwartz et al (hereinafter, Schwartz).

Claims 3 and 8-20 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz in view of Flynn M et al. (hereinafter, Flynn).

By this response, claims 1-7, 9, 20 have been amended, claims 8 and 10 have been cancelled and claims 10-19 remain unchanged. No new matter has been added. Claims 1-7, 9, and 11-20 are therefore still pending. Given the reasons set forth below, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 USC §102

In response to the rejection of Claim 1 in the Office Action, Applicant respectfully submits that the cited document, Schwartz, does not anticipate Applicant's claimed invention.

Applicant's amended Claim 1 recites a method for providing access to network path bookmark information for a mobile device, wherein the client computer determines the network path bookmark information, which comprises at least one bookmark address, repeatedly in a predefined time interval and transmits the network path bookmark information to a server computer (see description page 7, lines 6 to 10 and page 8, lines 16 to 26). The mobile device requests a bookmark name corresponding to the bookmark address (page 10, line 19 to page 11, line 3) and the server computer transmits the bookmark name to the mobile device (page 11, lines 16 to 26), the bookmark name allowing the mobile device access to the network path bookmark information. The mobile device can therefore access the bookmark address stored in the server computer using the

bookmark name corresponding to the bookmark address and in this way, i.e. via the bookmark name, the mobile device can address, for example, an appliance server.

Schwartz discloses a method for two-way communication between a mobile device and a network server via a link server device. The link server device performs tasks that require considerable computing power and which can not be performed by the mobile device itself due to a lack of computational resources in the mobile device. HDML cards comprising URLs can be transferred from the network server to the mobile device via the link server device. To avoid that the mobile device has to process complete URLs (uniform resource locators), the URLs are not transferred from the link server device to the mobile device, but a table is kept in the link server device where URLs are associated with address identifiers and only the address identifiers are communicated between the mobile device and the link server device.

However, in contrast to Schwartz, according to the present invention network path bookmark information comprising at least one bookmark address (e.g. an URL according to the favourites in a browser application) is determined and sent to the server computer repeatedly in a predefined time interval, such that the network path bookmark information available in the server computer is updated on a regular basis with the network path bookmark information stored on the client computer. In this way, all network path bookmark information stored in the client computer (for example the user's personal computer which he uses at home) are available to the user, even when using the mobile device. Accordingly, by using his mobile device, the user can easily access his favourites which he has for example selected using a browser application installed on the client computer.

The method described in Schwartz does not offer a way to access bookmark information which are stored in a client computer. It is not disclosed that the URLs in the HDML cards sent from the network server to the link server device may be URLs corresponding to network path bookmark information of the user. The URLs contained in the HDML cards are, in contrast, links to information sites (or other HDML cards) according to, e.g., graphically displayed menus provided by the HDML cards.

Furthermore, according to Schwartz, the URLs contained in the HDML cards are not sent to the link server device on a regular basis such that a list of bookmarks is kept up to date as according to the present invention. According to Schwartz, URLs are only sent to the link server device when the HDML card containing the URLs is explicitly requested by the mobile device, e.g. according to the choice of the user what kind of information he wishes to explore next. Even when, according to the method described in Schwartz, URLs are transmitted to the link server device, as mentioned above, the URLs do not correspond to the user's favourites, but are URLs contained in the HDML card currently requested. Schwartz gives no hint that network path bookmark information is periodically – or at all - sent to the link server device from the network server.

Consequently, Schwartz neither discloses nor suggests at least the following feature claimed in claim 1:

"the client computer determines the network path bookmark information comprising at least one bookmark address **repeatedly in a predefined time interval from a predetermined directory in the client computer** and transmits the network path bookmark information to a server computer via a first communication network"

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the subject matter of amended Claim 1 is clearly distinguished from what is disclosed by Schwartz and thus is allowable under 35 U.S.C. §102 over Schwartz.

Accordingly, dependent Claims 2, 4-7 should also be allowable under 35 U.S.C. §102 over Schwartz since they are dependent on amended Claim 1.

Rejection under 35 USC §103

In the Office Action, claims 3 and 8 to 20 have been rejected as being obvious and therefore not patentable in view of the Schwarz application and the Flynn disclosure.

In view of the above argumentation and since amended claim 9 comprises the features of amended claim 1, amended claim 9 is new and non-obvious with respect to Schwartz. Amended claim 9 is also patentable over Schwartz in view of Flynn, since Flynn does not in any way teach or suggest that network path bookmark information is

determined and transmitted to a server computer in a predefined time interval but only relates to the transfer of data files to appliances, e.g. printers.

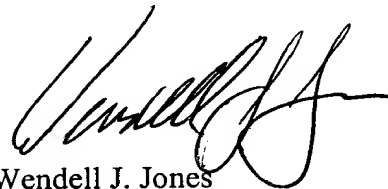
Claims 10 to 19 are dependent on claim 9 and should therefore also be patentable over Schwartz in view of Flynn. Amended claim 20 relates to a computer system especially adapted to carrying out the method of amended claim 1 and is therefore, in view of the foregoing, patentable over Schwartz in view of Flynn. Similarly, Claim 3, being dependent on Claim 1, is patentable over Schwartz in view of Flynn.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the grounds for the Examiner's rejections have been overcome and Claims 1-7, 9-20 should be found to be in condition for allowance.

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Respectfully submitted,



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